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C. H. REDMAN, - - - - Editor.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Valuable Bankrupt Auction.

Superior Coaches.

Wire and Cups.

Beautiful Suits.

Practice and Chairs.

Clothing Cloths.

Bathrooms and Carpets.

Cloak Trimmings.

Blankets and Flannels.

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Some Goods for Winter.

Cotton Underwear.

Keep Your Clothing Now.

Camera Machines.

Leather Pants.

Winter Gloves.

Go Now to Go.

The Cheapest Place

Winter Goods.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Representatives of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta have arrived in Washington, and will be recognized in one Government as belligerents. Mr. Seward will act on the question in the committee of greeting.

The Czar is taking up on the payment of the Paper Rouble Debt, on account of bank-notes, and the Russian Government is about to assume. The creditors fill four large volumes.

The contract for the settlement of the Alabama claims, signed by Messrs. Johnson and Lord Stanley, is expected this week to receive the ratification of the Government. Mr. Seward is said to be the principal proposition for ratification.

The Philadelphia revenue officers on Saturday seized several distilleries in that city on account of frauds.

The case by fire at Rosser & Clark's Planing Mill, Philadelphia, Saturday night, foots up $30,000. The animals at Forepaugh's menagerie escaped near by, one broke loose, have not been recaptured. Two of the animals, a camel and a dromedary, escaped and are supposed to be in the woods.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was to preach on the text, "Armor that will not work," in which he suggested to denounce the whiskey and other frauds, and whiskey corruption in office, and the Weaving-in, and among the ministry.

Jacob Gaumer, one of the police court constables of Madison, Ind., was shot and killed yesterday morning by a man named William Jones. Jones surrendered himself to the authorities, and after the Coroner's investigation was discharged on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Major Pauline Cushman, who was arrested on Saturday, at the instance of A. B. Sweezy, now a hairdresser, of Rock Island, and incarcerated in the Fifteenth Precinct Station House all that night, on a charge of larceny, was arraigned before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday morning to answer. When questioned by Mr. Sweezy, Mr. Newcomb said he had no complaint to make, and with that the accused lady was pardoned by Judge Dodge. It is the opinion of Major Cushman that she owes Sweezy nothing, and that he will not be compelled to denies the charge instituted by Newcomb have origin in disinterestedness and malice.

Thos. Schaffer, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Baltimore, died on Saturday, aged seventy-nine.

Bishop Stevens fell on a sidewalk in South Bethlehem, Pa., Saturday night, and broke his arm and leg. He is 70 years of age. Dr. Coxe, the brother-in-law, receiving surgical aid.

A Philadelphia telegram says: This morning the case of William Fitzgerald, brought here from New York on a requisition, charged with killing, was called. Defendant failed to appear, and the case was put into Saturday was declared forfeited.

Capt. John W. Thompson, of Juniata county, has been appointed by the Governor to be keeper of the arsenal at Harrisburg. Captain Thompson distinguished himself during the war, in which he fought with great gallantry, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. He is one of the most popular characters in his section of the State, deserving in all respects the honor conferred upon him by the Governor.

General Grant has promised to dine with S. T. Stewart on Wednesday, and will attend the Brooklyn banquet on the following day. It is proper to understand that he will make no appointments until after he is inaugurated, except those mentioned in the Cabinet.

Some seven preferring a fire broke out in a row of two-story frame buildings on the north side of Fallon avenue, near St. Paul street, Brooklyn, several of which were consumed by the flames. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The occupants of the stores in the buildings suffered damages of $200 to $1,000 each. Total loss $30,000.

The office of Richards & Boss, on Beekler street, New York, passenger agents of the Hamburg steamship line, was burglarized Saturday night of money and jewelry to the amount of $2,000.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday sent a letter of resignation to the Common Council, to take effect to-day.

A fire yesterday morning at 35½ Third avenue, New York, occupied by John Feeney as a hat store, caused by a hat block falling against the stove, caused damage of $2,000. Insured for $1,000.

Elizabeth, New Jersey, was startled by four shocks of earthquake Sunday night.

Dr. Paul R. Simon, a physician who has been practicing in Springfield, Massachusetts, for the past few weeks, and attended yesterday morning on a charge of rape and murder some time ago. He was held in $5,000 bail each case.

The sub-committee of the joint Congressional Committee on Retrenchment resumed its session yesterday. Testimony was given showing that frauds were now being perpetrated under the present revenue laws, but that there are no means left to enable the Government to avoid payment of the tax, and from one-half to one-half of the whisky manufactured escaped taxation. The testimony to which the frauds are ascribed, by which the revenue is defrauded, were fully explained. The inquiry will be continued on this line of inquiry in order to be still further pursued to-day.

The steamship Rising Star sailed from New York yesterday for Aspinwall, with a large number of passengers, among whom was the engineer for Cubans. Cienfuegos was expected to sail, but could not do so without forfeiting bail to the large amount of "cargo" discharged on the dock. It is reported that the Rising Star will leave Nassau for Cienfuegos.

The North Carolina legislature met yesterday, but transacted no business. Gov. Holden will send in his message to-day.

Hon. H. A. Smith, of the Montana Bar, of Fort Benton, Montana Territory, has been appointed by the President Surveyor General of Montana. He will reside at Helena.

The trial of the contested election case in Charleston, South Carolina, for member of Congress, although not concluded, is almost completed. Edmund Cooper, the contestant, is the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Hutchinson, the incumbent, is the Republican candidate. The latter will be declared elected.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that absence of national banks is no excuse for the failure of other municipal corporations.

The Board of Trade, yesterday, at the call of a snow storm, has passed resolutions urging the western boards of trade.

The large hotel buildings at Greenwood Lake, orange county, New York, were consumed by fire yesterday. The interior fixtures and furniture belonging to the hotel were also destroyed. Loss $100,000.

At the meeting of the Florida Supreme Court on Wednesday next, five Reed will appear for a new succession to Hon. Geo. Gibson to the office of Secretary of State, and for the right of Hon. Wm. Marvin to the office of Governor. The case will be argued by Messrs. Reed and Gibson, and Messrs. Marvin and Call. The latter will be assisted by Hon. Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, who has been employed by Governor Marvin.

Gen. Hancock, commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued an order directing that the Board of Registration for the city of New Orleans shall proceed to register the names of all persons entitled to vote, and that the Board of Registration for the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Calcasieu, Cameron, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vernon

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1868.

Stocks in Wall street yesterday seemed not to go up and a buoyant feeling prevailed. Both on that account and the prospect that no downward turn would occur. A truthful history of the late spasm and crash would be interesting and instructive.

From the disturbances in Cuba are more extensive and their progress more formidable than has been published, is favored by the fact that a revolutionary committee have arrived in this country to ask us help—means the recognition of our Government. They will not get it.

Postmaster Jourdan has not been successful in his attempt to place his finger on the New York whisky frauds and those who perpetrate them. Although he set out with great confidence that he was on the right track, he appears not to have been certain of his game. It is quite likely that he was not far from right in his suspicions, but the ring were too much for him. Nothing short of a clean sweep and the appointment of officers of tried integrity will reach the difficulty.

It is suggested that Gen. Grant will spend several days in New York on his return from West Point *en route* for Washington. During his stay the Union League will give him "a quiet but princely reception," to which no office seeker will knowingly be admitted. It is suggested that the General, as a flank movement, to avoid the army of office seekers either in person or by letter, awaiting him in Washington, may take a trip to Cuba, possibly London.

Senator Wilson, in the *Independent*, writes warmly of Grant, and among other things says: "Of Gen. Grant I have seen much. I have read what he has written, and studied with some care his acts. I have heard him converse with public men for hours on matters pertaining to public affairs, civil and military. In all the hours of his conversations to which I have listened, I do not remember him to have uttered a trifling word or an illiberal or unjust sentiment." This is high praise, and we have no room to believe that the good opinion of the distinguished Senator is not substantially endorsed by Gen. Grant.

The "enormous standing army" about which we heard so much during the canvass, which Mr. Seymour so mightily reviewed, and which, like Forrester's men in buckram, grew in number every time, amounts to 50,000 men all told. Under Grant's policy of retrenchment the number will doubtless be brought down still lower. It might be instructive to compare the facts that are coming out in official reports with the representations so frequently and solemnly made by Mr. Seymour and other Democratic speakers.

The *Independent* is arguing that the "overwhelming triumph" of the Republican party "was only a hair's breadth escape from defeat." The *Independent* is mourning over the acquittal of President Johnson. Will it say what was the real reason why he was not convicted,—that it was nobody's money, but the fear felt by others to sell us those Republicans who voted to acquit, of the consequences of what has involved in connection? The *Independent* says also that when Johnson was acquitted, it was clear that saved the Republican party from destruction. True enough. But why was the *Independent* at that very time doing its best, or worst, to destroy Grant, by trying to make the country believe he was a drunkard? Frothy is as everything with the *Independent*.

The rebellion in Cuba is more serious than the dear reports let us to believe. The absence of reliable official information must be regarded as an indication that the Government is really ignorant of the numbers engaged in the insurrection. Everything seems to denote the incapacity of the Government to deal with the question in the manner its safety demands. We have rumors of 5,000, 10,000 and 15,000 insurgents. It is not improbable that an outbreak may come simultaneously in Cuba and Porto Rico. The appointment by Prim, head of several prominent men who formerly fought for the Government, to accompany the commissioners under it, is regarded as indicative of their complications. In spite of all the efforts of the Government to prevent it, secret meetings are held in Porto Rico, Principe, Havana, Trinidad, Cienfuegos and elsewhere. Private accounts, which are more reliable than official reports, warrant the belief that the insurrection will be a very serious matter on the Government. Instead of being checked, it is progressing, gaining fresh strength, and has already proved itself an equal match for it.

SPECULATION IN BREADSTUFFS.

In spite of repeated warnings and one or two bitter experiences, Chicago is still keen on achieving notoriety through "Corners." The losses incurred by the grain dealers in that city recently in an ill-arranged "Corner" on corn, does not prevent them from availing every effort to construct another "corner" on wheat. In other words, they are determined to raise the price of bread. Until some law is devised to prevent these pernicious combinations, we presume we shall be subjected to the evils which grow out of them. As it is nothing but the protections of nature prevent us from being at the mercy of those who engage in them. Nature has kindly placed a limit even upon "corners." Up to a certain time the grain dealers in the West can hold it very cheap in the East, but to the time approaches for the suspension of navigation on the lakes, those interested in "corners" gradually relax on accommodating spirit. With the lakes and canals locked up, and all cheap transportation cut off, what otherwise promised a peculiarly gratifying pecuniary prospect gradually assumes a dismal aspect, if not a positive pecuniary terror.

The western dealers are not satisfied with a fair profit. They have the grain market under their thumbs, and they demand a certain price, which the consumers deem too high, and which facts and figures clearly demonstrate are unreasonable. The middle men interpose between the producers and consumers, keep up a constant communication between the former, and dictate terms to the latter. They should accommodate themselves to the interests of both. Instead of that they exact obedience from both.

Under the present system, they are indispensable mediums created by the ways of trade, but they are nothing more than mediums. The creature rises superior to the creator, however, in this instance, and instead of consulting the interests of the producer or consumer, ignores them on all possible occasions, for it is noteworthy that the profits of the dealer do not necessarily confer a corresponding advantage upon the producer. On the contrary, it can be shown that the instances are not few in which the producer was subjected to serious losses through the combinations of the dealers. It is not alone the consumer that demands that something shall be done to prevent these combinations which are productive of great injury to the mass, without corresponding benefits to trade,—the humblest farmer is equally interested in the matter. His products are subject to a fictitious valuation, and one over which he have no possible control.

If a number of dealers combine to buy an amount of grain, at a certain price, to be delivered on a certain day, at a given place, and the amount stipulated should exceed the resources of the market limitedly, what possible benefit does this confer upon the producer, whose product has already passed out of his control? The speculation is commercially, only to those who concocted the plan. It may be argued that the dealers assist the farmers to keep up their price, but their miscalculations as often prevent them from obtaining fair prices, and subject them to losses.

In a word, speculations in grain have assumed such proportions in this country as to be a positive and overshadowing evil, and one that should be checked, if possible, by stringent legal enactment. Whether the present "corner" in provisions or confectionery is those chiefly concerned in it,—and it is just as likely to prove one to the others—is a matter of small moment compared to the interests of the people. It has been said that no law that can be passed will mitigate the evil. That question remains to be determined. We are decidedly of the opinion that more might be devised for the prevention of the combination of these immense speculations in breadstuffs. At least no harm will be done by giving the matter serious attention.

LET US BE HARD HEARTED.

In this country we have become so accustomed to a change in nearly all the offices with every succeeding administration, that we have but a feeble conception of what advantages would be derived from appointments on sectarian qualifications and removals only from causes other than political. The fact is, as a general thing, we make sweeping changes just when few or none at all should be made, and for reasons that should be conclusive in favor of the opposite course. Four years of service generally qualifies an incumbent for his position, for few have the necessary qualifications at the start, and the fact that a hungry applicant who cannot earn a living at anything else wants the office is the very worst reason that was ever intended for making a change.

But this system has been so long in vogue that we hardly realize how damaging it is to the public service, or how costly to the treasury. It is not doubted that the unsettlement—and who could?—attending a change would be very materially relieved, if even the present laws were intelligently, economically and honestly administered, so that the money that is collected would find its way into the treasury. It would be a frightful exhibition could what is lost by inefficiency and dishonesty be shown to the people. This is the old story. It has been many times repeated, with the remedy apparently as far off as ever. Apparently we said, not really we believe. And we believe we became in the first place, we have just elected a President with whom intelligence and honesty will be the first qualifications for office, high and low—a President who is so free of alliances of every kind that he will be permitted and expected to pursue the line of his strong will to have none others than those who do possess these qualifications mature favors from his administration.

But there must be some provision made for making sure of these. Neither General Grant nor his Cabinet can know for a certainty what they are not sometimes giving commissions to totally unfit persons, without some machinery can be put in operation whereby the applicant will go into the hopper, be run through and the product drawn to a certainty. The Competitive System contemplated by the Jacksons Civil Service bill is what is needed. We never think of appointing men to positions in the Army and Navy without previous examination. We train up men for each of these branches of the service, and at different stages of their schooling subject them to an examination under which not a few fail. The Civil Service has no such guards placed around it. Has he been a faithful party man? is the foundation of the only inquiry that is ever made—the result being that the country is made the victim of any one who can manipulate it and sufficiently influence that is known to be other.

We wish General Grant might commence with the Jacksons Bill in operation, or some other similar one, whereby no appointment could be made unless the applicant had undergone a thorough examination as to his moral and intellectual qualifications. Such a system would gift the country from a large rat, growing deeper, whereby the people and treasury are robbed of untold millions, and our national prosperity in a thousand ways retarded. If there were a good reason why such a system should not be adopted, it is unknown. The pitfall is suggestions for adopting it, and we can no reason why the Jacksons Bill may not be passed at the coming session of Congress.

The Detroit *Advertiser* favors the election of Charles Sumner for Secretary of State in the next administration, and thinks that he is peculiar and eminent qualifications for a minister of foreign affairs, which would make the appointment acceptable to the country quite apart from political considerations.

Birmingham, England, has had forty-four building and land societies. Some have suffered nearly total sacrifice, others. But one has ever proved a failure, and it is the only one having been organized on the principles of co-operation. The dissipation of active efforts was limited to the temporary object of getting homes.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* proposes, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* informs the proposition, that the "caucus county system" be adopted by the Republican party to determine who shall be their next United States Senator from that state. Those papers hold that legislators are in the same relative position as Presidential electors, and should vote for the candidate for whom a majority of the people decide.

The Illinois State Agricultural University was a failure. Cause—the selection of clergymen and members of the learned profession, instead of men thoroughly acquainted with the business to be taught. The farm began to die out, instead of the fall, as first appointed, consequently the farmers soon could not be "bulled." The course of study was pretty much the same as that given in other colleges, from little to the plan. The list of studies was very comprehensive, so much so that it could not be termed a "preparation" for anything.

The District Court Judgeship.

John W. Kirkpatrick, Esq., has been appointed by governor Geary Associate Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, which position was made vacant by the promotion of Hon. Henry W. Williams to the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a native of Ohio, born in Mercer county, he was born in Westmoreland county, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, and is about forty-three years of age. His father was for many years principal of the "Milton Seminary," conducted by that institution. He commenced the preparatory training, and graduated at Jefferson College in 1836. He studied law with Hon. Charles Shaler and Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who were then associated in the profession at this place. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in November following commenced practice with C. W. Reed, Esq., which partnership continued until 1850, in the fall of which year Mr. Kirkpatrick was elected to the State Legislature. Up to this time he had been a Democrat, and received the Democratic nomination on the Abolition ticket. He figured in the memorable struggle for the United States Senatorship, which terminated in the election of Hon. Simon Cameron. After his return from Legislative duties, he resumed the practice of the law. He soon after organized the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and assumed also much of the management of that party.

In 1861 he formed a law partnership with Jno. Bolton, Esq., which still continues. In 1862 he was elected District Attorney for Allegheny county, for the term of three years, which office he filled with ability. He is well known as an able speaker, a forcible and polished writer, and a gentleman of high social and professional standing. He was appointed by Judge Williams to the Supreme bench. Mr. Kirkpatrick's name was warmly urged for the vacancy, and his commission was received yesterday. He is at present absent from the city, but is recommended to the public of the latter, who is rising dangerously ill at his residence in Westmoreland county. He will probably return to the city to-morrow, and take his seat at once upon the bench with Judge Hampton.

Secret Political Agents.

Five hundred and forty spies (political ones) are employed in Paris alone. The chief of the secret agents is the Count de Persigny, said to be a wily, well-bred, gracious, affable, treacherous scoundrel. It is said that a quarter of Paris is ever free from the eyes of one of a dozen of those secret agents day or night. They are sent to every quarter of the globe. In turn they send in to the chief minute and faithful details of their operations and observations. Some of these agents receive pay of from 10,000 francs per annum down to such as get only a few hundred francs per month in gold, a very large salary in Europe, the amount in paid at home and abroad. It is said that they are in all the large cities in the world. And we believe we became in the first place, we have just elected a President with whom intelligence and honesty will be the first qualifications for office, high and low—a President who is so free of alliances of every kind that he will be permitted and expected to pursue the line of his strong will to have none others than those who do possess these qualifications mature favors from his administration.

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The Buffalo *Express* says that the Democratic party of Erie county has declared in favor of the election of Governor Seymour for the Senatorship, and thinks that he will be the choice of a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The Democratic members of the Legislature from Erie county are Messrs. Bowen, Bell and Lewis.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* propounds the following conundrum to the gentlemen who are to be the Secretary of the Treasury: "Is it better for the country to pay the interest on a large amount of gunflint in filling off a salable whenever an officer of high rank visits a Navy Yard, Fort or Arsenal?" The conundrum was made more difficult by the recent fall in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That old wall is worth all the guns we have got in the Army and Navy, but we don't believe he cares one copper for them in a holiday way. Without the sound, which, as long as there is anything in the shape of either Army or Navy, it is absolutely necessary to keep up certain forms, and to distinguish between the head and foot of each. We don't know that the keeper way to do it than the regimental roll-for.

A Republican contemporary says that there are no fewer than 1,000 ladies in that city engaged in the fashionable art of fortune-telling. The highest circles of society furnish the votaries of these priestesses, who also deal in taudic perfumes, and allow gentlemen to call from the blood of curiosities into their mysteries. Taking the whole number of adultants into account, which would allow no prophetess to every 500 people, St. Petersburg cannot surely complain of being kept in the dark about coming events.

Out of one hundred cases of a double-barrel gun bursting, ninety-five can be traced to shots in the left barrel. The reason is simply that the right is most frequently used and recoiled, perhaps has thrown to the left one being discharged once. Every time the right barrel is discharged, the gunpowder in the left is pulverized more or less by the shock, which, therefore, leaves a space for the gas to expand when the left barrel is discharged, it frequently explodes. These accidents can be avoided by emptying the loaded barrel with one of two charges into the non-discharged barrel every time the other is reloaded.

Vinegar made from sulphuric acid, coloring matter and water, it is stated, can be tested in the following manner: Put a small quantity of the vinegar in a clear glass and add a few drops of the chloride of barium or the nitrate of baryta. If the liquid presents a cloudy appearance, it contains sulphuric acid.

A writer of the Metropolitan Gas Company addressed a note to one of the New York journals containing information concerning the company, and received for answer that the whole thing was a swindle, accompanied with the advice to keep clear of such "gutter gentry." The writer of the note has been repeatedly called a blackguard, but he is married to a how anybody can be duped by these humbugs.

An Irish medical journal reports a case of successful treatment of delirium tremens by the ice positive remedy. The ice was applied from the fourth cervical down to the first lumbar vertebra. In a short time the following symptoms were observed: 1. The induction of sleep. 2. The diminution, and finally the disappearance of the tremors. 3. The regulation of the heart's action. 4. The cessation of vomiting. 5. The production of a rise in temperature during the night. 6. The return of the patient to consciousness. 7. The cessation of the delusions and the ideas of the Arabs are causing a grand love feast. The goal in forgotten, and the two tribes are fraternizing and will henceforth dwell peacefully together. The Arabs have also become civilized, learning that there is more money in trade than in war. The goal is

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 16, 1868.

The local loan market is without noticeable change. It can scarcely be expected of the bankers that they will say, as another has recently done, that their business was in brisk demand, and they will not issue any extra notes for going beyond their legal capital. Most of the discount houses are not quite low in deposits, and they will not issue any extra notes by going beyond their legal capital. Now that gold is at its lowest point at the legal rate. The apprehension therefore seems that another severe pressure is to be made on the loan market has been exceeded by a more or less extent in many cases, and consequences of the long continuance of the present ease, as it depends almost entirely upon the caution and intervention of the Government, who have withdrawn legal tenders from circulation. There is no change to report in commercial paper, which moves slowly at the rates last quoted.

Gold Coin & Uncurrent Bullion.—Sales from the Mint at New York are as follows:

"After closing our report yesterday the market strengthened and opened this morning at 134¼, and sold at 134¼ to 134¾ to 134¾ per cent. At first heard the sold at 134¾ and 134¾, the inside market being strong, quieted during the call, and strengthened the market and gave rise to the noon board at another advance of ¼ per cent. At the board the market was worked up still higher and held firmly for a time, but large offerings at the advance brought heavy sales, and nothing left the market settled to nine-eighths, and declined further on the call to 134¾ and 134¾, closing at 134¾ bid, 134¾ asked. The business was large, and the market is still unsettled. The advance may be attributed to large gambling sales for speculative purposes, and continued by outside operators who follow in the current of street movement, and who are not in the secret of the leaders of affairs, but who are ready to sell on the first sign of reverse, those away from Wall street seeming content in leaving the market alone.

"Money has been very easy all day, some 6% having been experienced in placing amounts, but 7 per cent. has been the current rate. There is no change in the Erie affair, which are said to have turned loose a portion, at least, of the greenbacks they have held so long under lock and key."

Messrs. Fisk, McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government loans in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
6's, 1881			
6's, 1881, new			
6's, 1882			
6's, 1884			
6's, 1885			
6's, 5-20's			
6's, 5-20's, new			
6's, 1887			
6's, 1888			
7-30's			
10-40's			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities as follows:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Dec.
6's, 1881						
6's, 1881, new						
6's, 1882						
6's, 1884						
6's, 1885						
6's, 5-20's						
6's, 5-20's, new						
6's, 1887						
6's, 1888						
7-30's						
10-40's						

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices of the principal railroads among the following changes:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Tel. Co.				

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says: The quiet market has been strong and excited under the influence of depletion in the morning prospects in the effect that the French Government have discovered the existence of a conspiracy against the government, and have authorized extreme measures for its suppression. The operations for the week were made free use of those specific and organized many into owning their previous speculative sales, sold at the close of the week, and in regard supply at the legal rate. The apprehension therefore morning that another severe pressure was to be made on the loan market has been exceeded by a more or less extent in many cases, and consequences of the long continuance of the present ease, as it depends almost entirely upon the caution and intervention of the Government, who have withdrawn legal tenders from circulation. There is no change to report in commercial paper, which moves slowly at the rates last quoted.

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	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Dec.
6's, 1881						
6's, 1881, new						
6's, 1882						
6's, 1884						
6's, 1885						
6's, 5-20's						
6's, 5-20's, new						
6's, 1887						
6's, 1888						
7-30's						
10-40's						

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing prices of the principal railroads among the following changes:

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Hudson River				
Reading				
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Western Union Tel. Co.				

James T. Brady & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote the United States securities at New York to-day as follows:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
6's, 1881			
6's, 1881, new			
6's, 1882			
6's, 1884			
6's, 1885			
6's, 5-20's			
6's, 5-20's, new			
6's, 1887			
6's, 1888			
7-30's			
10-40's			

The following table, made up from figures received at E. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Arcade Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the gold value of the daily clearances at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 17.	Dec.
N. Y. Central						
Erie						
Hudson River						
Reading						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Rock Island						
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne						
Western Union Tel. Co.						

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—Messrs. Fisk, McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government loans in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
6's, 1881			
6's, 1881, new			
6's, 1882			
6's, 1884			
6's, 1885			
6's, 5-20's			
6's, 5-20's, new			
6's, 1887			
6's, 1888			
7-30's			
10-40's			

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Furnished daily by Bosworth & Haines' Meteorological Observatory, No. 3 Fifth street.

Monday Evening, November 16, 1868.

7 A. M.	39
1 P. M.	52
7 P. M.	46
Highest	52
Lowest	39
Mean of day	46

Common Council.—A regular meeting of Councils was held last evening, with a full attendance of members. Mr. Kennedy, President, in the chair.

The communications and petitions read were few and unimportant, and will be found in the report of the proceedings.

Bills were presented and passed to the following amounts: Select, $1,000; Common, $2,000.

The Committee on Fire Department reported in favor of the purchase of a new steamer, and the report was adopted